

STUKOVA L. M.

✓ Desensitization to penetrating radiation of skin and mucous membranes by adrenaline. L. M. Stukova (Central Sci. Research Roentgen-Radiol. Inst., Ministry Health U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Vestnik Rentgenol. i Radiol.* 1955, No. 6, 29-32.—Application of ointments contg. adrenaline in Vaseline to areas of skin and body surfaces subjected to x-radiation served to desensitize these to action of the radiation to a considerable extent. Complete elimination of skin changes could not be attained. G. M. K.

SHCHERBINA, M.G.; STUKOVA, L.M.

Treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri with radiocobalt in a gamma-ray apparatus in association with intracavitary irradiation. Vest. rent. i rad. 31 no.3:26-31 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz ginekologicheskoy kliniki (i.o. zav. M.G.Shcherbina) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. M.N.Pohedinskiy)  
(COBALT, radioactive, ther. of cancer of uterus, with intracavitary radium ther. (Rus))  
(RADIUM, therapeutic use, cancer of uterus, intracavitary application with external radiocobalt ther. (Rus))  
(UTERUS, neoplasms, ther., radiocobalt with intracavitary radium ther. (Rus))

STRECHOV, L.I., Central Sci-(iiss) "G<sub>am</sub>-therapy in hyperadenites, furuncles, carbuncles, panaritis, and phlegmones." Len, 1958. 17 pp  
(Central Sci. Res. A-ray-Medical Inst. of the Min. of Health USSR),  
100 copies (XL, 30-38, 133)

STUKOVA, L.M. (Leningrad, Ozernyy per. d.9, kv.27)

Treatment of panaris with gamma-rays of radioactive cobalt ( $Co^{60}$ ).  
Nov.khir.arkh. no.6:23-27 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rentgeno-radio-  
logii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(FELON (DISEASE))  
(COBALT--ISOTOPES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5

SHCHERBINA, M.G.; STUKOVA, L.M.; STRUTSOVSKAYA, S.V.; REPINA, V.A.

Treatment of primary cancer of the vagina with radioactive cobalt  
with an evaluation of remote results. Med. rad. 5 no.9:67-70 S  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

(VAGINA--CANCER)

(COBALT--ISOTOPES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5"

ACCESSION NR: AP4003129

S/0241/63/008/011/0030/0033

AUTHOR: Stukova, L. M.; Strutsovskaya, S. V.; Repina, V. A.; Luk'yanov, V. P.

TITLE: Treatment of radiation injuries of the skin and mucous membranes with chlorophyll-carotene paste

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 8, no. 11, 1963, 30-33

TOPIC TAGS: skin radiation injury, mucosa radiation injury, chlorophyll carotene paste, radiation injury therapy

ABSTRACT: In a clinical test 39 women and 6 men, ages 25-74 yrs, were treated with chlorophyll-carotene paste for radiation injuries of the skin and mucous membranes of the pelvis. The 19 patients with skin injuries were treated by direct application of the paste to the skin with bandages. The 26 patients with mucous membrane injuries (rectitis, cystitis, and colpitis) were treated by irrigation of injured sections with the paste dissolved in a 1% novocaine solution. Chlorophyll-carotene paste was found therapeutically effective in all cases. Length of treatment depended on extent of radiation injury.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4003129

For radiation skin injuries, the periods were 10 days for stage II and up to a year for stage III. For radiation mucous injuries, the periods were 5-10 days for first degree, 2 weeks- $1\frac{1}{2}$  mos for second degree, and 1-6 mos for third degree. Chlorophyll-carotene paste quickly clears the injured surface of necrotic stratifications and stimulates the development of granulation tissue and epithelization which promotes healing. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii ministerstva zdravokhraneniya SSSR i kafedry\* meditsinskoy radiologii GIDUV (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Health SSSR and the Department of Medical Radiology of GIDUV)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar63 DATE ACQ: 20Dec63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PYTHON, V.A.; PALLADIYIVA, N.M.; REPINA, V.A.; SOKOVA, L.M.;  
STRUTSOVSKAYA, S.V.

Example of estimating the focal and integral absorbed doses  
in combined radiotherapy of patients with cancer of the cervix  
uteri. Med. rad. 8 no.10:52-57 0 '60. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

STUKOVA, L.N.; SIRKIMOVICH, N.V.; RUDINA, I.A.; CHUVYAKOV, V.P.

Treatment of radiation lesions of the skin and mucous membranes  
with anisophyll-carotene ointment. Med. res. 8 no.1.:30-33  
(MIR/ 17:12)  
N 462.

... Iz tritiatlona-60 nauchno-issledovatel'skogo Instituta radi-  
o- i radiofiziologii Ministratva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i ka-  
fevery meditsinskoy radiologii Goszdravokomissariata SSSR  
i gosplanstekhnicheskoy promst. na im. Kirova.

STUKOVA, I.M.; STRUTSOVSKAYA, S.V.; REPINA, V.A.

Clinical aspects and treatment of recurring cancer of the cervix  
uteri. Vop. onk. 10 no.10:46-51 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

I. Iz radiginekologicheskogo etdeleniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.F.  
Gabel'ev) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgenoradi-  
logicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR ( direktor -  
Ye.I.Vorob'yev).

POPOVA, N.I.; BELYAYEV, V.I.; STUKOVA, R.N.

Studying catalytic oxidation of propylene. Izv.vost.fil.AN SSSR  
no.7:40-50 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Propene) (Acrolein) (Copper oxides)

20-6-22/47

AUTHORS: Popova, N. I. , Stukova, R. N. , and Vermel', Ye. Ye.

TITLE: The Influence of the Composition of the Gas Mixture on the Yield of Carbonyl Compounds in the Oxidation Reaction of Propylene Over a Copper Catalyst (O vliyanii sostava gazovoy smesi na vkhod karbonil'nykh soyedineniy v reaktsii okisleniya propilena nad mednym katalizatorom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 1000 - 1002 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the discovery of a new method of the production of acrolein by direct oxidation of propylene over copper catalysts the importance of acrolein, as initial substance for the synthesis of many valuable products, rapidly increased. In spite of a considerable number of patents there is only little to read on this reaction in scientific publications. The highly selective action of cuprous oxide on the oxidation of propylene was already made known (reference 2). The present work studied the influence of the oxygen-concentration in the gas mixture, in order to determine the optimum conditions of the production of acrolein. It is known that it often is difficult to obtain repetitionable results in the oxidation reaction due to the instability of the catalyst. Here it is important that cuprous oxide is metastable at 350°C. The catalyst was, as the authors say, "trained", i.e. a gas mixture of stable

Card 1/3

20-6-22/47

The Influence of the Composition of the Gas Mixture on the Yield of Carbonyl Compounds in the Oxidation Reaction of Propylene Over a Copper Catalyst

composition was let through in the course of one hour, whereafter the temperature in the zone of the catalyst usually became stable. Sometimes the catalyst was "trained" with another gas mixture than was later on used in the experiment. The test results (table 1) show that the reduction of the quantity of oxygen in the gas mixture increase the yield of carbonyl compounds (calculated on oxygen). The stability of the catalyst, however, is in this connection reduced. The activity of the catalyst is regenerated by the increase in the oxygen concentration (e.g. in "training," to the ratio propylene : oxygen = 6 : 1). A steadier yield (25,5 - 32,4 %) of carbonyl compounds is obtained at an above-given ratio of 10:1 and less. It was spectrophotometrically proved that these carbonyl compounds consist of 60 to 70 % acrolein. After the condensation and distillation of propylene 4 fractions were obtained. Fraction I (33 - 49 °C) consisted of 80 % acrolein, water and traces of acetone and formaldehyde. Fraction II (49-50 °C, figure 1) is acrolein. Fraction III (50-58,5 °C) contains acrolein and other higher boiling carbonyl compounds. Because of the small quantity of fraction III it could not be thoroughly investigated. After all, a small quantity of ozones was obtained from it, which indicates the

Card 2/3

20-6-22/47

The Influence of the Composition of the Gas Mixture on the Yield of Carbonyl Compounds in the Oxidation Reaction of Propylene Over a Copper Catalyst

presence of methyl-glyoxal. The rest (above 58,5°C) apparently represents a polymer mixture of acrolein and methylglyoxal. This investigation of the fractions confirmed the data on the high selectivity of the copper catalyst (reference 2). At 35°C no dioxo-compounds were obtained. This indicates the formation of methyl glyoxal as an oxidation product of propylene and not of acrolein. Other products can also be produced by means of the reaction under review. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 5 references , 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Chemistry of the East-Siberian Branch AN USSR  
(Institut khimii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: August 10, 1957, by B. A. Kazanskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 9, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. T. A., N.I.; MILEVSKII, F.A.; STUKOVA, ...; ZHDANOVA, K.T.

Studying the process of catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report  
No.5. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12:70-62 '60. (CIRA 14:2.

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibiri po otdeleniya AM SSSR.  
(Propylene) (oxidation)

POPOVA, N.I.; STEPANOVA, R.N.; STUKOVA, R.N.

Modification of copper catalysts for the oxidation of propylene  
to acrolein by the addition of molybdenum and tungsten oxides.  
Kin.i kat. 2 no.6:916-919 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut nefte- i uglekhimicheskogo sinteza Sibirskogo  
otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.  
(Propene) (Acrolein) (Catalysts)

POPOVA, N.I.; STUKOVA, R.N.; LATYSHEV, V.P.

Study of catalytic oxidation of propylene. Report No.6: Inter-relation of voluminal and surface factors in the oxidation of propylene into acrolein. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.8:78-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Irkutsk.

(Propene)      (Acrolein)      (Oxidation)

28 (5)

Artificial:

Derechikov, N. U., Pernakov, V. M.,  
 Veselovskaya, I. M., Ounashova, V. V., Kosorukov, I. A.,  
 Dem'yanchuk, A. V., Galimkina, T. P., Podan, J. A.,  
 Zhdanov, S. A., Smirnov, V. P., Sushchenko, F. A., Baranov, V. V.,  
 Tikhon, V. G., Afanasev, S. Sh.

News in Brief

PERIODICAL:

1) The authors determined the impurities of Si, Fe, Al, Mn, Mg, Cr, Cu, Ni, Ti, Pb, Sn, and Ba in titanium dioxide with a sensitivity of  $10^{-2}$ - $10^{-3}$ %. By burning a briquette in the crater of a carbon electrode with a graphite powder (1:1) in the crater of a carbon electrode mixed with a sample. The spectrograph LSP-22 was used. The analytical double-photon electric device PDS-1 gave the rapid analysis of a sample furnace flame for silicon dioxide ( $1\%-\text{SiO}_2$ ), calcium oxide ( $25\%-CaO$ ) and complex iron ( $5\%-Fe$ ). There is a description of the experimental method. 2) The laboratory analysis of the samples by a spectra method for the determination of titanium impurities (at an approximately 0.05 concentration) is obtained.

Case 1/4

Using according to the results of the previous paper, 1) and 2) as a generator LSP-19 were used. 4) The author reports on a method for localized spectra analysis of steels and welded seams for the determination of phosphorus. The distribution of P was investigated in this layer (up to 0.02 mm) of metal and welding seam by the use of a DC-1 generator and a quartz spectrophotograph and the phosphorus contents of intergranular layers and their coatings were investigated. 5) The author determines calcium oxide and ferrite oxide in slags of electrolytic furnaces in which the alum sample (0.2 g) was melted with saturated aqueous copper sulfate solution (2 ml) subsequently dried and put in the crater of two spectrographs LSP-22 and generator PDS-1 were used. 6) The author analyzed aqueous and aqueous refractory substances by mixing the sample with alum and barium nitrate (1:1) and evaporating it in the crater of a carbon electrode in an oven. A spectrograph LSP-22 was used. The use of this method was introduced at the Plant "Magistral". Minutely metallurgically analyzed at the Plant "Komsat" (Komsat Refractory Materials) and X-ray diffraction (Sverdlovsk Plant of Refractory Materials). 7) The authors apply a spectra method for the determination of phosphorus

impurities in aluminum dioxide. The determination takes only 2 hours. To 20 mg of the sample mixed with carbon (1:1) is put into the carbon electrode and the spectra lines are measured with a spectrophotograph LSP-22. 8) The authors writing in the laboratory of Scientific Research Institute (Institute of Technology) report the preparation of standard samples from technical Ti for the determination of hydrogen by the spectral method. This article contains a description of the preparation method and the sterilization remains according to different methods of the technique in standard samples (Table). The differences in methods relative 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) The author reports on simple spectra method for the determination of small quantities of Ba and Ca in calcium chloride water of high mineral content. He used a spectrograph LSP-22 after microfurnace LSP-2 and standard samples. There are 1 flares and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

- 1) Laboratory-scientific-research institute (Laboratory of the Scientific Research Institute) 2) Zavod "Sery 1" isolite (Plant "Serp 1 isolite"), 3) Institute of Electrolytic, Te. O. Petrov, Akademicheskaya 100 (Electrolytic Institute), 4) Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 5) Stalingradsky metallurgical plant "Krasny Oktjabr", 6) Vsesoyuznyj nauchno-tekhnicheskij institut sperimentirovanijs, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Research), 7) Samara koks and coke plant of the Volga River (Chkalov Maritime Administration, City Volgograd), 8) Ural'skiy nauchno-tekhnicheskij institut (Ural Petroleum Scientific Research Institute)

DOLINSKAYA, E.S., inzh.; STUKOVNINA, L.Ya., inzh.; MESHKOV, G.V., inzh.;  
BERKOVICH, T.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

System of : teaming slate on the SM-898 unlined mechanized flow  
line. Stroi. mat. 10 no.10:10-11 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

KRAYNEV, Sergey Ivanovich; PYATNITSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich;  
STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; YEZHOOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on organic chemistry] Praktikum po  
organicheskoi khimii. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Vysshiaia  
shkola, 1962. 173 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Chemistry, Organic--Laboratory manuals)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5

REVO, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Organic chemistry for students of medical institutes]Organic-  
cheskaia khimiia dlia studentov meditsinskikh institutov. Ko-  
skva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1962. 382 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Chemistry, Organic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5"

BABKO, Anatoliy Kirillovich; PYATNITSKIY, Igor' Vladimirovich;  
STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Quantitative analysis] Kolichestvennyi analiz. Izd.2., perer.  
i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1962. 507 p.  
(MIRA 16:1)  
(Chemistry, Analytical—Quantitative)

GARBUZOV, Andrey Ignat'yevich; TILE, Vera Karlovna; STUKOVNIN,  
N.D., red.; YEZHOOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Chemical quantitative semimicroanalysis] Kolichestven-  
nyi khimicheskii polumikroanaliz. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
"Vysshaia shkola," 1963. 145 p. (MIRA 17:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5

POKROVSKAYA, G.V.; CHERNOV, Vasiliy Stepanovich; STUKOVNIN, N.D.,  
red.

[Organic chemistry] Organicheskaya khimiia. Moskva, Vys-  
shaia shkola, 1963. 217 p. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5"

SELEZNEV, Kuz'ma Alekseyevich; STUKOVIN, N.D., red.

[Analytical chemistry; qualitative semimicroanalysis and quantitative analysis] Analiticheskaya khimiia; kachestvennyi polumikroanaliz i kolichestvennyi analiz. Moscow, Vysshiaia shkola, 1963. 287 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova (for Seleznev).

SHAPIRO, Sof'ya Abramovna; SHAPIRO, Moisey Abramovich; STUKOVNIN,  
N.D., red.; YEZHNOVA, L.L., tekhn.red.

[Analytical chemistry] Analiticheskaya khimiia. Moskva,  
Vysshaya shkola, 1963. 338 p. (MIRA 17:4)

AKOPYAN, Aleksandr Arkad'yevich; STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.; GARINA, T.D.,  
tekhn. red.

[Chemical thermodynamics] Khimicheskaya termodinamika. Moskva,  
Gos. izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," 1963. 526 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Thermochemistry)

STEFANOVSKAYA, Zinaida Feodorovna; STUROVNIK, N.D., red.

[laboratory manual in organic chemistry] Rukovodstvo k  
laboratornym zaniatiiam po organicheskoi khimii. Me-  
skva, Vysshais shkola, 1964. 63 p. (MKhA 17:6)

KIRILAYIN, Lev Aleksandrovich; TULUPOV, Vladimir Alekseyevich;  
Feinikai uchastiye LUNIN, M.A., dots.; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G.,  
red.; SPUKOVNIK, N.D., red.

[Physical chemistry] Fizicheskain khimiia. Moscow, Vys-  
shnia shkola, 1971. 440 p. (USSR 17:9)

PUTILOVA, Iya Nikolayevna; LEVANT, Grigorii Yefimovich; RAYTSYN,  
Genrikh Aleksandrovich; MENKOVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich;  
KRATOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; LOSEV, Boris Ivanovich;  
STUKOVNIN, N.D., red.

[Course in general chemistry] Kurs obshchei khimii. [By]  
I.N.Putilova i dr. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 444 p.  
(MIRA 18:1)

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5

McKeehan, Anna - Mrs. J. C. M., alias, Anna, a widow, 42 years old, 5' 5", 110 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes, born in U.S.A., 1868.

the other in the old school library. I have a good book of Whist  
Studies, very full and clear, etc., etc.). — C. W. (P. 2)

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653630002-5"

NIKOLAYEV, Lev Aleksandrovich; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.; STUKOVNIN,  
N.D., red.

[Biocatalysts and their models] Biokatalizatory i ikh modeli.  
Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1964. 197 p. (MIRA 18:3)

STRUGATSKIY, Mikhail Konstantinovich; NADEJINSKIY, Boris Pavlovich;  
SPUKOVSKIY, N.P., ref.

[General chemistry] Osnovnaia khimiia. Moskva, Vysshiaia  
shkola, 1965. 392 p. (MIRA 18:8)

NEMETH, S., Dr.; STUKOVSKY, Inz.

Effects of protracted administration of thyroglobulin on ossification  
in children. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.2:97-103 Mar 58.

1. Endokrinologicky ustan Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave, riaditeľ  
Dr J. Podoba. S. N., Bratislava, Ul. G. A. c. 3.  
(THYROID GLAND

thyroglobulin, eff. of protracted admin. on ossification  
in child (Cx))

(OSSIFICATION, eff. of drugs on  
thyroglobulin in child., eff. of protracted admin. (Cx))

KRCMERY, Vladimir; STUKOVSKY, Robert

Mechanism of the effect of tetracycline antibiotics.III. The  
effect of chlorotetracycline on the urease activity of Brucella.  
Biologia 15 no.10:759767 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Statny vedecky veterinarny ustav, Bratislava(for Krcmery)
2. Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava  
(for Stukovsky)  
(ANTIBIOTICS) (TETRACYCLINE) (BRUCELLA)  
(CHLOROTETRACYCLINE) (UREASE)

STUKOVSKY, R.

Graphic estimation of eosinophil count changes. Cas.lek.cesk.99  
no.30-31:980-986 22 J1 '60.

1. Endokronologicky ustav SAV v Bratislave, riaditeľ MUDr. J.Podoba.  
(EOSINOPHILS)

MICHAJLOVSKIJ, Nikolaj, inz.; STUKOVSKY, Robert, inz.; NEMETH, Stefan, dr., C.Sc.

Effect of the composition of feeds on the content of rhodanides in  
cow's milk. Biologia 16 no.6:459-468 '61.

1. Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava, ulice  
Obrancov mieru 1/a.

(Milk) (Thiocyanates)

NEMETH, Stefan; STUKOVSKY, Robert

Certain possibilities of intensifying iodine prophylaxis and therapy of endemic goitre. Endocr. pol. 13 no.1:67-71 '62.

1. Endocrinological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences  
Bratislava Director: MUDr J. Podoba, C.Sc.  
(GOITER ther) (IODINE ther)

PODOBA, J.; NEMETH, S.; STUKOVSKY, R.; KUTKA, M.

Etiologic and preventive problems in endemic thyropathies in Slovakia.  
Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.6:323-329 '62.

l. Z Endokrinologickeho ustavu SAV v Bratislave, riaditeľ MUDr.  
J. Podoba, C. Sc.

(GOITER epidemiol)

1. ZHURNAL' CIGHLIGHT

J. GRMELA, Z. LIPINSKY and F.M. SELLERY, Department of Chemistry, (Kremick, Ustek) Chair (titular) Academician J. VASATKO, and Department of Endocrinology (Endokrinologický ústav) Chair J. POURNA, MD Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, (Mlynská Ves) Czechoslovak Academy of Medicine, CSAV [Ceskoslovenska Akademie Vied], CSAV [Ceskoslovenska Akademie Ved].<sup>1</sup>

Analysis and Evaluation of the Pressor Response to Carotid Occlusion in Mestrazized Dogs.

Zhurn. Fiziolicheskogo Sessiya, V 1-10., No 11, 8 Mar 63; pp 271-275.

[Abstract (English summary modified): Authors found positive correlation between response and initial blood pressure value, when latter was below 17 mm., and negative above that value. These and related findings are interpreted and recommended method for evaluation of effect of substances tested for action on the pressor by carotid occlusion method. (10 figures, 3 tables; 1. Western reference.)

...; LIPSKY, I.; KUTKA, M.; SAKOMOV, P.; MICHAL, J.

Effect of maternal iodine by the thyroid, the amount of iodine  
in the mamilla and other parameters of iodine metabolism in rats  
after different amounts of fat and iodine. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 13  
(1964), 34-350. 1 fig.

Institute of Endocrinology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,  
Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

Stukovsky, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KIMETH, S; KUTKA, M; STUKOVSKY, R

Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences  
(Endokrinologicicky ustav Slovenskej akademie ), Bratislava  
- (for all)

Bratislava, Bratislavské lekarske listy, No 1, January 1966,  
pp 3-8

"Residual goiter in regions protected by iodized salt."

KLEITMAN, E. I., IGONINA, M. T., STUKS, G. G.

Certain modifications in morphological blood composition, and  
rate of erythrocyte sedimentation in rheumatic children treated  
by means of radioactive mineral baths at the health resort  
Belokurikha. Vopr. pediat. 18:3, 1950. p. 8-11

1. Of the Children's Sanatorium of Belokurikha Health Resort, of  
the Department of Hospital Pediatrics (Scientific Director of  
Sanatorium and Head of Department—Prof. G. G. Stuks), and of the  
Department of Pathophysiology (Head—Prof. D. I. Gol'dberg),  
Tomsk Medical Institute.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

STUKS, G. G.

"Some Problems Regarding the Pathogenesis of Botkin's Disease," Trudy 2-y  
Pavlovskoy Konferentsii Tomskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, Tomsk, 1952, pp 29-32

CHURK, G. G. and AKHIEZARKVA, N. M.

"The Clinical Variants and the Treatment of Poliomyelitis in Children as Found During a 2-Year Observation Period in a Stationary Polyclinic," Trudy 2-y Pavlovskoy Konferentsii Tomskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, Tomsk, 1952, pp 181-184.

STURS, G. G.

Acetonemia

Role of neural factor in the pathogenesis of uncontrollable vomiting with acetonemia  
in children (acetonemic coma) Pediatrilia No. 2, Mr-Ap '52

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

STUKS, Gerbert Germanovich.

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense  
17 November 1954 in the Council of Tomsk State Medical Inst, of his  
dissertation entitled: "Materials on the Clinic of Botkin's Disease  
in Childhood (Clinical Epidemiological Study)"

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 12, 28 May 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR,  
No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

STUKS, G.G., professor.

Mechanism of action of intravenous glucose therapy in Botkin's disease (epidemic hepatitis). Pedatriia no.4:59-61 Jl-Ag '55.  
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav.-prof. G.G.Stuks)  
Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, in infant and child,  
ther.,glucose, intravenous admin.)

(GLUCOSE, therapeutic use,  
hepatitis, infect.,intravenous admin. in child)

STUKS, G.G., professor

Internal secretion of the pancreas in Botkin's disease in children  
(also materials on the problem of hepatopancreatic syndrome in  
Botkin's disease). Pediatrka no.5:31-34 My '57. (MIRA 10 10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. G.G. Stuks)  
Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni B.M. Molotova.  
(PANCREAS--SECRETIONS) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

STUKS, German Gerbertovich, prof.; DMITRIYEVA, N.M., red.; BUL'DYAYEV,  
N.A., tekhn.red.

[Chicken pox] Vетринальная оспа. Москва, Гос.изд-во мед.лит-ры,  
1958. 58 p. (MIRA 13:4)  
(CHICKEN POX)

STUKS, G.G.

West Siberian Conference on Poliomyelitis and epidemic hepatitis.  
Pediatriia 36 r.o.4:94-95 Ap'58 (MIRA 11:5)  
(POLIOMYELITIS)  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

STUKS, G., prof.

"Guarding the health of our children" by V.O. Gotlib. Pediatriia,  
Moskva 36 no.8:93-94 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

STUKS, G.G., prof.; ZEMLYAKOVA, Z.M.; MALOFIYENKO, L.R.

Clinical epidemiological observations on an outbreak of  
Bornholm disease (epidemic pleurodynia) in children.  
Pediatriia 41 [i.e. 42] no.2:49-52 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PLEURODYNIA, EPIDEMIC) (MENINGITIS) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

STUKUSHIN, V.I., otv. za vypusk; KONSTANTINOV, V.P., red.; KAN, P.M.,  
red. izd-va; BEGICHEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Regulations governing radio equipment on ships navigating the  
inland waters of the U.S.S.R.; rivers lakes, and canals] Pra-  
vila po radiooborudovaniyu sudov vnutrennego plavaniia SSSR;  
reki, ozera, kanaly. Utverzhdeny prikazom MPF no. 77 22 marta  
1956 g. Moskva, Izd-vo "Technoii transport," 1956. 56 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Rechnoy Registr.  
(Radio in navigation) (Radio--Installation on ships)

SOLOV'YEV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; STUZHIN, V. I., retsenzent; SOLOMATIN, V.M., retsenzent; FRIK, A.O., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor izdatel'stva: KHASNAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric propeller equipment for river boats fo the Rossia" type] Elektrogrebnaiia stanovka rechnykh sudov tipa "Rossiiia." Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1957. 65 p. (MIRA 10:9)  
(Ship propulsion, Electric)

NECHAYEV, Vyacheslav Vasil'yevich; STUKUSHIN, V.I., inzh., retsenzent;  
KHOKHLOV, G.P., elekromekhanik, retsenzent; FRIK, A.O., red.;  
KAN, P.M., red. izd-va; NEMNEVA, T.T., tekhn. red.

[Electric equipment of ships] Elektrooborudovanie sudov. Moskva,  
Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 208 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rechnoy Registr RSFSR (for Stukushin). 2. Rechnoy teplokhod  
"Sovetskiy Soyuz" (for Khokhlov).  
(Electricity on ships)

FRIK, A.O., red.; STUKUSHIN, V.I., otv. za vypusk; LOBANOV, Ye.M.,  
red. izd-va; BODROVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Rules for the construction of steel ships for inland  
navigation. In effect by order No.176 of the Ministry of  
the River Fleet of August 11, 1962] Pravila postroiki stal'-  
nykh sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Vvedeny v deistvie pri-  
kazom MRF No.176 ot 11 avgusta 1962 g. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Rechnoi transport." Pt.5. [Electric equipment] Elektro-  
oborudovanie. 1963. 141 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Rechnoy registr.  
(Electricity of ships)

64-58-3-4/2o

AUTHORS: Malets, A. M., Ternovskaya, A. N., Chudov, L. N., Stul', M.I., Rozval, B. S.

TITLE: Reconstruction of Mechanical Furnaces at the Shchelkovo Chemical Plant for the Burning of Pyrites in the Boiling Range  
(Rekonstruktsiya mehanicheskikh pechey na Shchelkovskom khimicheskem zavode dlya obzhiga kolcheliana v kipyashcheniye)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3,  
pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reconstruction described here was worked out in co-operation with A.G. Sokal'skiy and E. I. Shipov. Such a reconstruction can either be made by new constructions or by an alteration of old mechanical furnaces. This latter possibility is more economic and increases the capacity 2 - 2,5 times. A reconstruction project of the Tower of the Bushen mine of the plant mentioned above is given. The principal alterations consist of a division of the furnace chamber, of the installation of air blasts and cooling elements and of a special charging

Card 1/3

Reconstruction of Mechanical Furnaces at the Shchelkovo 64-58-3-4/20  
Chemical Plant for the Burning of Pyrites in the Boiling Range

bunker. With that furnace no.7 was also reconstructed on the basis of the experiences made in August 1957. The necessity of utilizing the heat of combustion was stated. In order to increase the effectivity of the air blasts the construction of a special blast lattice was developed (a sketch of which is given), and experience showed a certain optimum height of the lattice arrangement (1m). The construction of the raw material feeder was designed by A. N. Malets under consideration of certain particulars. The cooling system was arranged horizontally as this does not lead to the formation of sulfuric acid and to subsequent corrosion. The purification of the gas from dust was guaranteed by dust catchers with cyclone cleaners and electrical precipitators of the XK-45 type, whereas the combustion dust was removed by screw conveyors. The conditions for the starting of the furnace are given. In the work of furnaces no.5 and no.7 until now a combustion of sulfur of 98% was reached with gas with 13% sulfur dioxide. No.7 is especially productive. The temperature in the boiling range was 750°-800° with the sulfur content

Card 2/5

Reconstruction of Mechanical Furnaces at the Shchelkovo 64-58-3-4/20  
Chemical Plant for the Burning of Pyrites in the Boiling Range

in the waste dust not exceeding 1%. Besides many advantages the furnaces show the disadvantage that it is comparatively often necessary to close them down as the mechanization of removing the combustion products is insufficient and the cooling system often burns through, too. In order to make use of the combustion heat the construction of a kettle is proposed which is to be hung in the boiling chamber. There are 2 figures, 1 table.

1. Furnaces--Performance    2. Pyrites--Processing    3. Particles  
(Airborne)--Control systems    4. Electrostatic precipitators  
--Performance

Card 3/3

MALEVICH, A.M.; TERNOVSKAYA, A.N.; CHUDOV, L.N.; STUL', M.I.; ROZVAL, B.S.

Remodeling mechanical ovens at the Shchelkovo chemical plant for  
roasting pyrites in a fluidized bed. Khim. prom. no.3:146-150  
Ap-My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Pyrites) (Ovens) (Fluidization)

STUL', Ya. I.

Mechanization of the production of enamel paints and selection of an  
efficient technological processing system. Lakokras.mat. i ikh prim.  
no.4:74-80 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Paint industry--Equipment and supplies)

STUL', Ya.I.

Increasing the responsibility of the chief engineer of the project  
in the putting of new shops and plants into operation. Lakokras.  
mat.i ikh prim. no.2:1-3 '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Riga--Paint industry) (Factories--Design and  
construction)

STUL', Ya.I.

Three-dimensional planning in the design of alkyd resins' production shops. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.5:56-64 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)  
(Chemical plants—Design and construction)

STUL', Ya.I.

Basic trends in the design and planning of new and reorganization  
of existing condensation resin shops. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.  
3:62-64 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Paint industry) (Resins, Synthetic)

MILAN VIG, M.D.; SFRJ, S.

Cysticercosis of the nervous system, patient 17 treated 1982.  
Srpski arh. lek. 49 no.1c39-40 Ja '82

1. Neur. i. vasa klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u  
Beogradu (upravnik prof. dr. Slobodan Postić).

YUGOSLAVIA

MILENKOVIC, Petar and STULA, Dragoslav; Neurosurgical Clinic of Medical College of the University (Neurokhirurška klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta;) Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Slobodan KOSTIC; Belgrade.

"Echinococcosis of the Central Nervous System."

Belgrade, Srpski Arkhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 94, No 2, 1966; pp 163-170.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Report on 20 patients with echinococcal infestation of the brain or central nervous system, treated at the authors' institution between 1934 and 1964. Diagnostic difficulties are stressed and differential diagnostic procedures outlined. Photograph of operative aspect and of surgical specimen; 3 roentgenograms; table; case reports with discussion. Six Yugoslav and 2 Western references; manuscript received 16 Jul 65.

1/1

- 26 -

Abstract: /Authors' German summary modified/ Subdural calcified hematomas are very rare. The case described in the present article is distinguished by symptomatic epileptic seizures without, however, any other psychic changes. A postoperative brain edema is explained by a sudden decompression following the surgery, occurring after prolonged decompression. The evolution of the calcified subdural hematoma lasted probably only a year and caused generalized epilepsy. Three months following the operation, the patient felt fine and experienced no epileptic seizures. No references. (Manuscript received, 13 Jan 63.)

Military Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 355.01:616-083.98

KLIMA, Valent, 2nd Lieutenant, Graduated Mathematician; STULAJTER,  
Frant.; 2nd Lieutenant, Graduated Mathematician; VACHUSKA, Vaclav,  
2nd Lieutenant, Graduated Mathematician; Military Institute for  
Medical Research and Postgraduate Training (Vojensky Lekarsky  
Vyzkumny Doskolovaci Ustav) JEP (Abbreviation not explained),  
Kradec Kralove.

"A Scheme for the Evacuation of Wounded from the Battlefield  
to a First Aid Post During an Attacking Operation."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnické Listy, Vol 36, No 1, Feb 67, pp  
3 - 6

Abstract: The scheme deals with an operation assuming 90 wounded  
during a 16 hour operation, a forward movement of the front  
of 4 km per hour, and an average distance of the front from the  
first aid post of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km. The time required to move the wounded  
so that they can receive medical aid is evaluated. Causes of  
delays exceeding 4 hours are discussed. A program for a solution  
of this problem by a computer calculation is described. The  
program can be used on the MINSK 22 computer. 13 Figures, 3  
Western, 2 Czech, 8 Russian references.

STULAR, P.

STULAR, P. Ability tests of welders with special respect to control of  
welded construction. p. 40

Vol. 4, no. 1/4, 1955  
VARILNA TEHNIKA  
TECHNOLOGY  
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

STULAN, P.; PIČEŠIĆ, V.

Tests of intergranular and atmospheric corrosion on the unstabilized 18/8-  
steel plate with 0.085 percent carbon. p.11

VARIJ. A TEHNIKA. (Drustvo za varilno tehniko I.P. in Zavod za varjenje LPS)  
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol.7, no.3/4, 1958

Monthly List of Eas. European Accessions Index (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11  
Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

STULAR, Pavel, inz.

Report on the analysis of ~~welded~~ joints in certain Yugoslav  
aluminum alloys. Zavarivanje no.8:186-194 Ag '62.

1. Zavod za varjenje LRS, Ljubljana.

LEMPEL, J., inz.; PROSENC, V., inz.; STULAR, P., inz.

Some problems of Yugoslav electrodes and wires for welding  
and similar industries. Pt. 2. Zavarivac 8 no. 1:13-21  
'63.

1. Institute of Welding, Ljubljana (for Limpel).
2. Director of the Institute of Welding, Ljubljana (for Stular).

LIMPEL, I., inz.; PROSENC, V., inz.; STULAK, P.. inz.

Some problems of Yugoslav electrodes and wires for welding and similar industries. Pt.l. Zaveric 7 no 4:3-13 '62.

1. Zavod za varjenje LRS, Ljubljana, Ptujska ul.11.

SEMPRAČEK, M., PALJK, S.; ŠTMLAR, V.; ŠPAN, M.

Ion exchange separations of radio-cesium, radio-strontium, radio-caesium and radium in fall-out analysis of waters. Great chem acta 35 no.4:A22-A23 '63.

L. Institut "Jozef Stefan", Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

HELIER, J.; STULC, J.

A modified method of titration of antidiuretic hormone. Česk. fysiol.  
7 no.5:466-467 Sept 58.

1. Fysiologicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. UK, Praha.  
(VASOPRESSIN, determ.  
titration (Cz))

HELLER, J.; STULC, J.

Significance of a new method of titration of antidiuretic hormone.  
Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:194-195 Apr 59.

I. Fysiologicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. KU, Praha. Preneseno na  
III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne, dne 14. 1. 1959.  
(VASOPRESSIN, determ.  
titration technic (Cz))

L 13203-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACC NR: AP6006091

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0316

AUTHOR: Stulc, J.

33B

ORG: Institute of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pediatrics, Prague (Farmakologicky ustav fak. detsk. lek.)

TITLE: Transport of water and glucose in vitro by the small intestine of rats intoxicated with an exotoxin of shigella shigae<sup>445</sup> [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 27 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 316

TOPIC TAGS: rat, digestive system, toxicology, bacteriology, carbohydrate, animal physiology, water, drug effect, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: Study in inverted jejunal sacs of rats after LD<sub>100</sub> i.v. of the Shigella shigae exotoxin revealed very pronounced decrease in water transport 6 hours later, while 36 hours after administration ana before any lethal effects of the toxin appeared, water transport could not be detected at all; glucose transport was decreased to a lesser degree. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

jrn

2

ZCH-SC

L 05115-67 JK

ACC NR: AP6032380

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/66/015/005/0404/0404

AUTHOR: Friedrich, R.; Svhovec, J.; Stulc, J.; Babej, M.

21  
B

ORG: Department of Pharmacology of the Pediatrics Faculty, Prague (Katedra farmakologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi)

TITLE: The effect of staphylococcal toxin<sup>b</sup> on the permeability of smooth muscle membrane (diaphragm) to potassium

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 15, no. 5, 1966, 404

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, muscle physiology, biochemistry, permeability measurement

ABSTRACT: The changes in the permeability of smooth muscle membrane (diaphragm) to potassium caused by the staphylococcal toxin were studied. It was found that following the application of the haemolytic units (dosage 36, and 7, 2) the intensity of diffusion of K<sup>42</sup> from the tissue considerably increases and reaches a maximum in about 20 minutes. Then, it begins to decrease, and after 80—120 minutes it returns to the normal level despite the fact that toxin contact with muscle membrane remained unabated. The conclusion is that the permeability changes

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

L 05115-67  
ACC NR: AP6032380

experienced in this process do not cause any irreversible damage to smooth muscle membrane, and that these changes are not a decisive factor in the development of muscle contraction. [WA 50]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

ACC NR: AP6032382

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/66/015/005/0404/0405  
JK

AUTHOR: Stulc, J.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pediatrics, KU, Prague (Katedra  
farmakologie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi, UK)20  
BTITLE: Sodium permeability of the small intestine of a rat intoxicated by Shigella  
shigae exotoxin

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 15, no. 5, 1966, 404-405

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, intestinal disease, physiology, animal physiology,  
toxin, Shigella shigae, neurotoxineABSTRACT: Previous studies have shown that Shigella shigae neurotoxine causes  
a marked decrease in the sodium permeability of rat intestinal walls within 6 hours  
after administration of the toxine. In recent experiments, conducted at the Department of Pharmacology of the Faculty of Pediatrics in the Charles University, the  
exchange of Na<sup>24</sup> ions between the plasma and lumen of the rat intestine was investi-  
gated using the radioactive tracer method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [W450] [KP]SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002 /  
Card 1/1 Vmb

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRIHLADICKA, R.; SVINOVEC, J.; STULC, M.; BABAJ, M.; Chair of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pediatrics (Katedra Farmakologie Fak. Detsk. Lek.), Prague.

"The Effect of Staphylococcal Toxin on the Permeability of Cellulär Membrane of the Intestine to Potassium."

Prague, Czechoslovenska Fisiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, p 404

Abstract: The changes of permeability to K were investigated on Escherichia coli of guinea pig. The samples were incubated for 1-4 hours in Kreb's bicarbonate solution containing  $K^{42}$ . The release of  $K^{42}$  from the tissue was recorded. The release decreases as a logarithmic function of the time. Staphylococcal toxin (ST) increased the release of  $K^{42}$  to a great extent. Maximum release takes place 20 minutes after the application of ST; after 120 minutes the rate of release returns to normal. The spastic effect persists much longer. No references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 16 Feb 66.

1/1

MATSELINSKIY, R.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KATIN, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
STUL'CHIKOV, A.N., inzh.

Long-span reinforced concrete ribbed arch. Prom.stroi. 40 no.11:  
34-36 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Arches) (Roofing, Concrete)

L 62836-65 ENT(m)/EWG(s)-2 Pw-4 JAJ  
ACCESSION NR: AP5019033

UR/0286/65/000/012/0067/0067  
624.023.671  
624.072.32

19  
B

AUTHOR: Matselinskiy, R. N.; Sitnikov, Yu. V.; Katin, N. I.; Stul'chikov, A. N.;  
Gambarov, G. A.

TITLE: A structural element. Class 37, No. 172015

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: structural element, construction method, reinforced concrete

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a structural element for the upper lattice boom of a reinforced concrete arch with a cross beam. The carrying capacity of the arch is increased by making the structural element in the form of a unit which has a polygonal cross section. At the vertices of the polygon are rods parallel with the longitudinal axis of the unit which are circular in cross section and are connected by diaphragms.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 62836-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019033

SUBMITTED: 26Nov62

ENCL: 01

O  
SUB CODE: GO, MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 62836-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019033

ENCLOSURE: 01

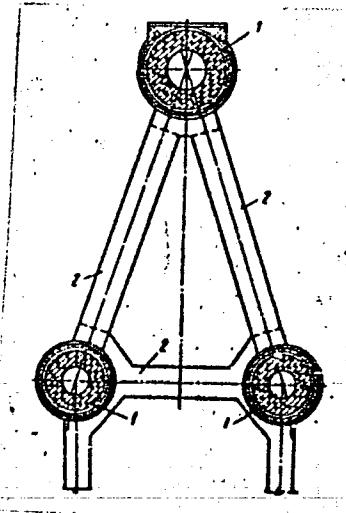


Fig. 1. 1--rods; 2--diaphragms

*bab*  
Card 3/3

SANIELEVICI, H.; BRODMAN, F.; IACOB, B.; TEODORESCU, L.; PAUL, V.;  
PASCALIDE, R.; STULEANU, C.

Organic pigments for plastic materials. Pt. 1. Rev chimie Min  
petr 13 no.10:577-583 O '62.

SANIELEVICI, H.; BRODMAN, F.; TEODORESCU, L.; PAUL, V.; PASCALIDE, R.;  
IACOB, B.; STULEANU, C.

Organic pigments for plastic materials. Pt 2. Rev chimie Min petr  
13 no.11:668-674 N '62.

BRODMAN, F.; STULEANU, C.; IACOB, B.; PAUL, V.

The anthraquinone-carbazolic dyestuffs. Rev chimie Min petr  
14 no.4:222-223 Ap '63.

STULEVICH, B.M.; GOLLAND, A.L.

Calculation of the possibilities of using the gamma-gamma method  
in selecting an efficient mining system. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa  
(MIRA 17:1)  
no.8:99-100 '62.

1. Uzbekskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy  
metallurgii i Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

STYLISTYKA, Z.

Specimens of fashion in European countries. EWIETYN WĘGRZ.

P. 9, (Przeglad Skorany. Vol. 11, no. 8, Aug. 1956, Lodz, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Acces ions (EWA) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

S/589/61/000/050/006/006  
D411/D308

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

SOURCE:

Stul'ginskaya, I. A.  
The measurement of viscosities of oils in the  
temperature range 0 - 60°C  
USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh  
priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 50  
(110). Moscow, 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti  
mekhanicheskikh izmereniy, 166-175

TEXT: Capillary-type viscometers were used in the work, one  
(absolute viscometer) having provision for employing different  
lengths of capillary tube. A standard thermostatically controlled  
bath was modified in order to facilitate accurate alignment of  
the viscometer, and outflow times were measured by means of an  
electric clock. Compressed air under controlled pressure to the  
viscometer was measured by a mercury manometer. All components

Card 1/3

S/589/61/000/050/006/006  
D411/D308

The measurement of...

of the viscometers were accurately calibrated, including the length of each capillary tube. In the calculation of viscosity, corrections were made for variations in pressure applied to the viscometer and for the length of capillary tube used. Pre-treatment of the sample is known to affect the value of viscosity obtained; therefore, in the work the test liquid was preheated to 50°C, allowed to cool to room temperature, and then held in the bath at test temperature for 30 minutes before any readings were taken. Viscosities were determined for a range of 10 typical mineral oils at varying pressures and temperatures, the temperature being reduced in stages until the maximum and minimum values of viscosity obtained, at constant pressure, varied by more than 2%. At this point structural viscosity was said to have occurred. The results showed that above the freezing point of an oil there exists a temperature at which erroneous values of viscosity will be obtained. This is a characteristic of the oil which could be used in hydraulic calculations and in specifying an oil for use.

Card 2/3

The measurement of...

S/589/61/000/050/006/006  
D411/D308

at low temperatures. There are 6 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1959

Card 3/3

S/589/62/000/062/001/011  
E194/E136

AUTHORS: Stepanov, I.P., and Stul'ginskaya, I.A.  
TITLE: Viscosity measurements on petroleum products  
SOURCE: USSR. komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 62(122). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy vyazkosti, plotnosti i massy. 5-23.  
TEXT: The Soviet standard FOCT 33-53 (GOST 33-53) which specifies the measurement of kinematic viscosity of petroleum products needs revision because the viscometers it considers are unsuitable and the experimental conditions recommended do not correspond to the established experimental errors. Study of this question has shown that the Ubbelohde viscometer is the best though it is unsuitable for opaque liquids and not very convenient for low temperature determinations because of condensation. For opaque liquids it is recommended to use the Cannon-Fenske viscometer, slightly modified to ease filling. For measurements at 0 °C the Volarovich four-bulb viscometer is recommended. For measurements at lower temperatures it is recommended to use either  
Card 1/3

S/589/62/000/062/001/011  
E194/E136

Viscosity measurements on ...

the Pinkevich three-bulb type or the VNIIM viscometer which is the more accurate of the two though somewhat more complicated to manufacture. All the viscometers should be characterized by a series of nominal constants which are multiples of 1 and 3, i.e. 0.003; 0.01; 0.03; 0.1, etc. up to 30 cst/sec. There then follows a detailed analysis of the various sources of error in viscometry, namely, those associated with temperature and temperature measurement; expansion of the glass; time of holding viscometer at the given temperature; inaccurate filling; mounting off vertical; incomplete emptying [Abstractor's note: This factor is considered separately in the paper "Dependence of the precision of measurement on the amount of liquid remaining on the walls of viscometer reservoirs" by L.P. Stepanov, I.A. Stul'ginskaya and N.A. Chesnokov, pp 29-32 of same issue of these transcriptions]; surface tension; kinetic energy; variations in gravity; variations in atmospheric pressure; time errors; instrument constant errors; vibration. It is concluded that certain errors should be pointed out in the standard method. The results of the measurements should be corrected for kinetic energy, gravity variations and thermal

Card 2/3

Viscosity measurements or ...

S/589/62/000/062/001/011  
E194/E136

expansion of the liquid (except in the case of suspended level viscometer).

There are 3 figures and 12 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIM

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Card 3/3

S/589/62/000/062/002/011  
E194/E136

AUTHOR: Stul'ginskaya, I.A.

TITLE: Viscometer constants at different temperatures

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 62(122). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy vyazkosti, plotnosti i massy. 24-28.

TEXT: Capillary viscometers are usually calibrated at 20 °C because the viscosity of water, the calibrating fluid, has been determined with great accuracy at this temperature. However, it is not always convenient to use a temperature of 20 °C, particularly in hot climates, and so the question of making determinations at other temperatures was studied and it was found that the instrument constants remained unchanged within the temperature range considered. Determinations of the instrument constants were made on Soviet Standard types of capillary viscometer, using the standard method for calibrating reference viscometers. This requires accurate knowledge of the viscosity

Card 1/3

Viscometer constants at different ... S/589/62/000/062/002/011  
E194/E136

of the calibrating fluid, water, at various temperatures; the results of W. Weber (Zeitschrift fur angewandte Physik, H. 2, February, 1955) were selected as being the best available. At temperatures of 50-60 °C results due to Bingham and Jackson are adopted. The viscometers were calibrated with water and kerosene. With water the measurements were made at temperatures of 1° and 3 °C and in the range 5° - 60 °C at 5° intervals. Two viscometers used had the capillary lengths of 300 mm and 90 mm respectively. The results obtained at different temperatures are in good agreement with those of Weber except at 5 °C, the maximum standard error being 0.02%. Variations in instrument constant at different temperatures were small, the mean deviation from the constant at 20 °C being 0.07%. The arithmetic mean of the constants determined at different temperatures corresponded almost exactly to that at 20 °C. For kerosene, which has a viscosity at 20 °C about 2.4 times that of water, the maximum standard error was 0.04% and the scatter of instrument constants from the 20 °C value was 0.1%. It is concluded that it is permissible to calibrate viscometers at temperatures other than 20 °C.

Card 2/3

S/589/62/000/062/003/011  
E194/E136

AUTHORS: Stepanov, L.P., Stul'ginskaya, I.A., and Chesnokov, N.A.

TITLE: Dependence of the precision of measurements on the amount of liquid remaining on the walls of viscometer reservoirs

SOURCE: USSR. komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 62(122). Moscow, 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy vyazkosti, plotnosti i massy. 29-32.

TEXT: The amount of liquid left behind in a viscometer reservoir is liable to be different from that which was left behind during the original calibration. The previous work on this subject, which has given rise to contradictory results, is reviewed. Tests were made with some hundreds of bulbs in five different sizes which, for the purpose of the experiments, were connected to capillaries by rubber tubing. The amount of liquid left adhering to the walls after tests, under various conditions corresponding closely to those of practical viscometry, was

Card 1/3

Dependence of the precision of ...

S/589/62/000/062/003/011  
E194/E136

determined by weighing. The relative amount of liquid remaining in spherical reservoirs was found to be independent of their volume, within the range 3.3-15 cm<sup>3</sup> and the viscosity of petroleum products in the range 0.1-13 cst. The error that results from neglecting differences in the amount of liquid adhering to the reservoirs is not more than 0.05% for fluids having a viscosity of up to 1 cst, and is approximately 0.1% for fluids with viscosities in the range 1-13 cst. However, for pressure-viscometers the measurements on a given liquid under different rates of flow may differ by as much as 3%. The experimental data obtained are represented by the following approximate formula:

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = A + \frac{B}{\tau} \quad (4)$$

where: V - reservoir volume; τ - draining time, seconds; and A and B - constants having the following values for spherical reservoirs in the range 3.3-15 cm<sup>3</sup> and flow times of 100-1000 secs.

Card 2/3